

## Hawaiian Gazette

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## THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

The Bishop of Honolulu has issued a pamphlet on the questions in dispute between him and his second congregation. As to the merits of the unfortunate quarrel referred to we do not express any opinion. The bishop, however, takes occasion to say the ADVERTISER is the government newspaper. In this he is entirely mistaken. The ADVERTISER is not the organ of any government or party. It is wholly independent in the expression of its opinions. The editor of this journal has no restrictions of form or kind laid upon him in the interests of any particular party or government. Pure politics and good government are the objects always sought by the ADVERTISER, and the moment a party or government ceases to represent these it will lose the support of this paper.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

Our friends the royalists claim to be at a loss to know how the Provisional government was able to raise \$125,000 without following the old royalist method of mortgaging everything in sight, and spending it before the notes fell due. They declare they are greatly worried lest the money which went to Mr. Spreckels and London is an advance upon the taxes of the country. Will some of the royalist financiers, who so nearly ruined the credit of this country, please explain what kind of a public loan it is that is not an advance upon the revenue of the country in any shape or other? Was Mr. Spreckels' loan otherwise, or the London loan of \$2,000,000 (the royalists wanted \$10,000,000), or would any loan of gold coin to pay either of these be anything else than money advanced upon the estimated future revenues? The "pathetic cry" of the royalists reminds one of the querulous regrets of the over-confident politician who finds that, through his own blundering, he has lost the political "pay lead," that had become indispensable to his lazy existence under the monarchy. Then there was credit and bankruptcy; now, there is economy and solvency.

## MR. IRWIN'S LETTER.

Mr. Wm. G. Irwin has published a letter in the Bulletin announcing that he endorses Mr. Claus Spreckels' political schemes. It is hard to understand what Mr. Irwin is driving at. It does not surprise anyone that he should endorse Mr. Spreckels' political and financial plans. It is understood that since Mr. Spreckels' return from Kauai he has privately announced he was out of Hawaiian politics. This fact was known before his return, and is quite likely to be emphasized, if either of these gentlemen attempt hereafter to manipulate Hawaiian politics for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the corporations they represent.

As far as the letter which Mr. Irwin mentions is concerned, its history and contents are already quite well known and neither that document, nor Mr. Spreckels' actions connected with it, need any explanation at Mr. Irwin's hands.

Insofar as Mr. Irwin presumes to speak for Mr. Baldwin or any other Hawaiian planter, except Mr. Spreckels, he is at fault. The planters are fully capable of speaking for themselves, and have done so in no uncertain tone, as both these gentlemen are well aware. The letter quoted by Mr. Irwin which was not presented to Minister Blount, cuts no figure now. As far as we are able to learn both Mr. Spreckels and his letter are out of the fight. Perhaps Mr. Irwin has not yet learned this important fact.

## THE SITUATION.

There is a growing feeling of personal safety and general security since the Provisional government took possession of the old palace and converted it into a new executive building. It is not so much the act itself that gives assurance, as its evident meaning. The effect has been like that of a good endorsement on a doubtful note of hand; it has gained the public confidence immediately. There was wisdom in not taking the step until the government was safely beyond the financial breakers with a fair wind astern. The present success has undoubtedly been a hard blow to the enemies of good government in Hawaii, but at the same time it has made annexation and the Provisional government hosts of friends, especially among the Hawaiians.

Those among the natives who were led to believe that the backing of one royalist and his money meant defeat to the annexation cause have been abruptly undeceived. There is in fact no good reason why surprise should not be added to surprise during the next few months. We are inclined to think that the introduction of the Postal savings bank law on last Monday means, if it means anything, that the Provisional government has come to stay. In any event its almost immediate effect will be to put the question of future financial worries to repose along with the evil monarchical system which created them.

In the meantime the annexation movement continues to grow and develop throughout the islands. The quiet stability of the government has been its own endorsement. Scarcely a mail comes in that does not bring news that the natives of the other islands, including almost whole districts, are turning to annexation and the Provisional government as the only hope for the future. The significant thing about the native stampede to the annexation movement is that the native Hawaiian leaders, heretofore under royalist influences, are proclaiming against the ex-queen and her course, in twos and threes, first on this island, then on that. The natives are following their leaders in the usual large proportion. The steady growth of the annexation movement means its ultimate universality in Hawaii. It is daily gaining strength exactly as it was prophesied it would when the native Hawaiians began to fall from under the influence of their anti-American foreign leaders.

This growing state of political concord would have been reached long ago had not Mr. Spreckels, representing the sugar trust, thrown himself into the breach with promises whose performance he overestimated, if he ever intended to fulfill them. Fortunately for Hawaii the time has passed when either his political influence or the power of his money can sway the destinies of the country. Probably no man is more thoroughly convinced of this than Mr. Spreckels is at the present time. The government has certainly treated him fairly well and with more consideration than he would have received in almost any other small country not entirely dependant upon him. That the government declines his advice and aid in the future shows its good judgment, when his past record in political matters is taken into consideration.

It is quite evident the government is not pursuing a radical policy and this fact, while it has caused some criticism by its friends, has generally strengthened it. It has endeavored to show that it represents the interests of the whole country rather than that of parties and factions, and the policy it has thus far followed has kept this end constantly in view. The time has now, perhaps, arrived when a more aggressive course must be pursued—aggressive in the sense of upbuilding its position

to protect the immediate interests of the islands. Stable government we must have, with the concurrence and aid of the United States, if possible, but in any event it must be speedily forthcoming. This we believe the Provisional government is able to offer, and it will receive the support of the people of Hawaii in the future to even a greater extent than it has in the past.

## WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The refusal of the authorities to open the Fair buildings at Chicago on Sundays has brought out a protest, accompanied by a threat, from the trades and labor assembly. President John Linehan, an American citizen with a foreign name, said at a public meeting of the assembly that if the authorities did not open the Fair on Sundays, after definite notice, he was in favor that the workmen "should march to the grounds and take their rights by force." The trades assembly will probably do nothing of the kind. The performance of such an insane action would be speedily and severely punished in free America, where one of the cardinal principles of government is that individuals must respect the decision of majorities. Congress voted the Fair should be closed, and closed it will stay.

The foreign press is commenting repeatedly on Robert Louis Stevenson's "plunge into seclusion" on his Samoan estate, two miles from Apia. If Mr. Stevenson would write a treatise on solitude, a la old Zimmermann, the world could easily forgive him for shunning its highways. A book on such a subject by such a writer would very likely stand out prominently in modern classics.

In speaking of the guarantee of England and France of the independence of island government in Hawaii, the S. F. Call takes the ground that neither of these nations would violate their former treaties, if occasion required, by interfering to protect their respective subjects resident here. The Call adds: "Treaties are made for the time and conditions existing, and with changing conditions may be modified without incurring a charge of bad faith."

As no one accused the Bulletin of anything, everybody is now wondering why that paper used half of its editorial column yesterday to deny the authorship of that open letter in the California Magazine, and explain how it came to omit noticing the article. It is perfectly clear now; the Bulletin knew the article was there fast enough, but the editor had left his magazine at home on the piano!

The Canadian government has just issued a blue book on trade relations with the United States which admits the new tariff law has caused Canadian exports to fall off, and complains that the United States will not grant the dominion the benefits of commercial protection, unless trade discriminations are entered into against the rest of the world.

Smuggling Chinese into the United States has long since become a regular business on the borders of British Columbia. The latest dispatches state that the United States is now having trouble with large numbers of Japanese landed at the ports of Washington under contracts to work on the Canadian Pacific railroad, in violation of the immigration law.

New York has followed the example set by California and passed a law to severely punish any newspaper proprietor or editor who misrepresents the circulation of the journals they control. The law is a good one and looks directly to the protection of the advertising class; it will protect as well reputable newspapers from the unfair competition of those who have no scruples in misrepresenting their circu-

lation in order to attract advertising patronage. Such a law would be a good thing for this country.

The splendid performance of the armored cruiser New York has attracted the attention of the naval constructors of the world to the United States. That country led the way nearly thirty years ago in introducing the type of the modern war ship and cruiser; it now looks as if she was putting the finishing touches upon the methods and machines of modern naval warfare, inaugurated in a moment of national need and naval necessity.

The Philadelphia Record states that the sugar bounty clause is a valid argument against the annexation of Hawaii, and rather inconsistently adds that Congress should immediately repeal the bounty, if, in the mean time the Supreme court does not declare it unconstitutional.

The newspapers again call attention to the fact that the ministerial crisis in Greece is ominous. Premier Tricoupi is said to have given up the nation's finances in despair, and it is intimated the king of that bankrupt country will probably have trouble in finding some one to succeed the man, who has made Grecian finances a specialty. Perhaps if Greece would follow the example of Hawaii and remove the cause of threatened bankruptcy, her finances would speedily straighten themselves.

The United States Treasury Department issued on May 4, instructions to the consular and medical officers of the United States in foreign countries, which requires that the baggage of all steerage passengers, bound to the United States, shall first undergo inspection. While this new order has been made mainly to guard against the cholera it is also expected to have a restraining effect upon the importation of diseases of other natures into the United States.

The state of Kansas seems to have been reforming too much. It was the only state in which that anomalous political organization originally known as the farmers' alliance obtained power. The rustic statesmen of Kansas thought they saw the political Millennium peeping through the proposed drafts of new legislation. Now they are in possession of the substance of their political folly and find real estate valuations diminishing and banking and trust companies withdrawing their capital from the state. Kansas has always been a sort of political freak.

It costs money to support a navy, and the least of the expense seems to be in paying for its construction. Honoluluans are aware that half a dozen warships in port, especially those of the United States, means a revival of local trade. This will be more fully understood, perhaps, when it is stated the cruiser Baltimore's recent trip to China cost the neat sum of something over \$300,000, or about \$850 a day. A naval station at Pearl river would mean much larger expenditures here than ever before.

Some of the democratic leaders are of the opinion a new tariff bill can be agreed upon, framed and passed within six weeks after Congress meets in September next. Those who have watched the course of tariff legislation in the United States, during the past twenty years, smile grimly at the enthusiasm displayed and prophecy that at the end of six months the new tariff bill will still be in the hands of anxious and uncertain democratic leaders.

## Something Good.

I have sold and used in my family for several years, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and have found it one of the most useful and satisfactory remedies I ever handled.—C. H. Lewis, Druggist, Salt Lake City, Utah. For sale by all medicine dealers.

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Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

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